# BookletChart™

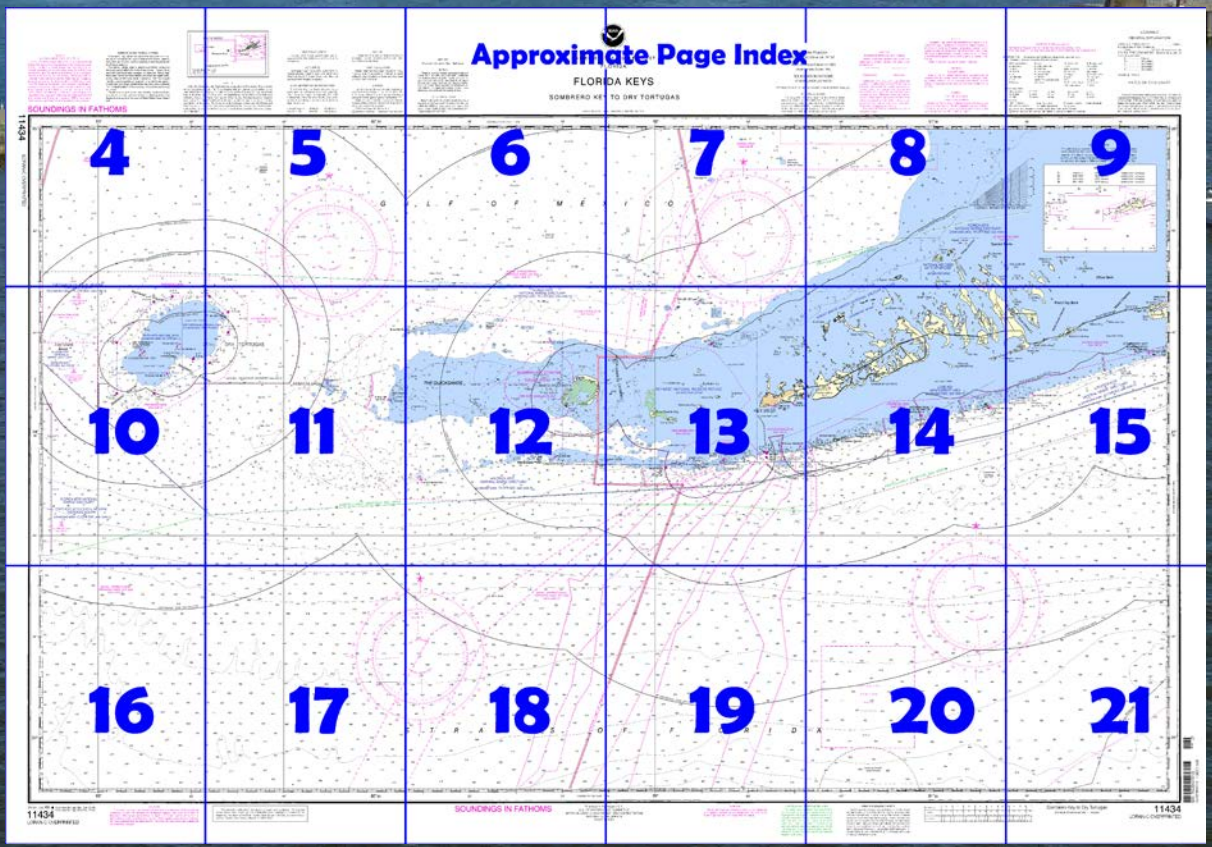
## Florida Keys – Sombrero Key to Dry Tortugas

**NOAA Chart 11434**

### A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

**When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.**


- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



***Published by the***
***National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration***
***National Ocean Service***
***Office of Coast Survey***
***www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov***
***888-990-NOAA***

### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

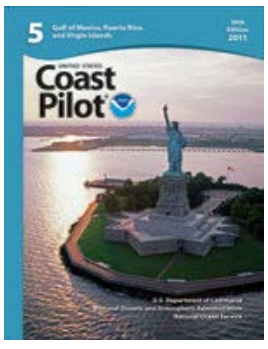
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11434.




### (Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

The area from Key West for 63 miles W to Dry Tortugas is a continuation of the keys with their intervening reefs and shoals. The keys are low, small in extent, and, except for the Dry Tortugas, generally covered with dense growths of mangrove.

About 5 miles S of the main chain of keys and reefs is a line of reefs, shoals, and generally broken ground which rises abruptly from the deep water of the Straits of Florida. Buoys, lights, and daybeacons mark the outer reefs. Deep-draft vessels standing along the keys should avoid this broken ground and also the areas with depths less than 10 fathoms, S and W of Rebecca Shoal and the Dry Tortugas.

Currents are variable along the edge of the reefs, being influenced by winds, by differences of barometric pressure in the Gulf and the Straits of Florida, and by the tides. At times there are strong tidal currents through the passages between the keys.

Between Key West Harbor and Boca Grande Channel there is an extensive shoal area in which are several small scattered keys. The white sand beaches of the southernmost keys are easily discernible from seaward. A large house on **Ballast Key** (24°31.3'N., 81°57.8'W.) is reported to be prominent.

A small-craft channel, marked by private daybeacons, extends through the shoal area from Key West to the N side of Boca Grande Key. The channel has a reported controlling depth of 5 feet except S of Mule Key, near Key West, where the controlling depth is 2 feet. Local knowledge is advised. In 2009, unexploded ordinance was reported about ½ mile N of Boca Grande Key within a 200 yard radius of a visible wreck at 24°32'37"N., 81°59'56"W. Mariners are advised not to anchor in this area; caution is advised.

**Key West National Wildlife Refuge** extends W from Key West to Marquesas Keys.

**Boca Grande Channel**, between **Boca Grande Key** and the Marquesas Keys, is about 15 miles W from Key West. The channel has a controlling depth of about 11 feet from the Straits of Florida to the Gulf of Mexico and is marked by daybeacons, but is seldom used except by local boats of 6 feet or less draft. The channels through Key West Harbor are deeper and better marked, and offer a shorter passage from the Gulf to the Straits of Florida.

**Currents.–**In Boca Grande Channel the average velocity of the current is 1.2 knots; the flood current sets N and the ebb SSW. The velocity of the current is considerably influenced by the winds.

The **Marquesas Keys**, on the W side of Boca Grande Channel, are 4 miles in extent and surrounded by a large shoal area. The northernmost key is the largest and has a strip of sandy beach free of mangrove.

**Mooney Harbor** is a central lagoon within Marquesas Keys. The main entrance, close W of Gull Keys, was reported closed by shoaling in 1987. It is reported, however, that good, protected anchorage can be found in 1 to 4 feet with good holding ground in a small lagoon close SW of Mooney Harbor Key. Another good anchorage was reported SE of Mooney Harbor with a 4-foot entrance marked by pipes and deeper water within. Entrance into the central lagoon is restricted by a shoal. The lagoon should be entered only during daylight hours and caution should be exercised.

**Ellis Rock**, 4 miles NW of the Marquesas Keys, is covered 7 feet and surrounded by depths of 21 to 39 feet; the rock is marked by a light.

**Danger zones** of bombing and strafing target areas, centered on targets, are in the vicinity of Marquesas Keys. (See **334.620**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

A large shoal, the W part of which is known as **The Quicksands**, extends 18 miles W from the Marquesas Keys. The shoal is about 4.5 miles wide between the 18-foot curves and has a least depth of 2 feet over its E part. A strong E to W current was observed in the area of The Quicksands in 1975.

**New Ground**, a shoal with a least depth of 4 feet at its W end, is about 6 miles long. It extends in an E-W direction about 3.5 miles N of The Quicksands. A light is on the W side of the 4-foot spot. The water shoals abruptly on the N side of New Ground, and vessels should stay in depths greater than 13 fathoms to ensure clearing the shoal.

### U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
**24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RCC New Orleans | Commander<br>8th CG District<br>New Orleans, LA | (504) 589-6225 |

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jun. 14/08
Corrected through LNM Jun. 17/08

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:180,000 at Lat. 24° 50'

North American Datum of 1983

(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Teatable Key, FL | WWG-60 | 162.45 MHz |
| Key West, FL | WXJ-95 | 162.40 MHz |

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA

The Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) is indicated by a dashed green limiting line highlighted with a green screened band or by a green screened band used in conjunction with the line symbol for other limits with which the PSSA coincides. A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:


Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilots 4 & 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

NOTE B

DANGER AREA

Area is open to unrestricted surface navigation but all vessels are cautioned neither to anchor, dredge, trawl, lay cables, bottom, nor conduct any other similar type of operation because of residual danger from mines on the bottom.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980.....79,800 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-X

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

NOTE D

PROHIBITED AREAS

(Areas to be avoided)

Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/Circ. 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

All Florida State waters within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS, 80.740 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AERO aeronautical | G green | Mo morse code | R TR radio tower |
| Al alternating | IQ interrupted quick | N nun | Rot rotating |
| B black | Iso isophase | OBSC obscured | s seconds |
| Bn beacon | LT HO lighthouse | Oc occulting | SEC sector |
| C can | M nautical mile | Or orange | St M statute miles |
| DIA diaphone | m minutes | Q quick | VQ very quick |
| F fixed | MICRO TR microwave tower | R red | W white |
| Fl flashing | Mkr marker | Ra Ref radar reflector | WHIS whistle |
| | | R Bn radiobeacon | Y yellow |

Bottom characteristics:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blds boulders | Co coral | gy gray | Oys oysters | so soft |
| bk broken | G gravel | h hard | Rk rock | Sh shells |
| Cy clay | Grs grass | M mud | S sand | sy sticky |

Miscellaneous:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUTH authorized | Obstn obstruction | PD position doubtful | Subm submerged |
| ED existence doubtful | PA position approximate | Rep reported | |

21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

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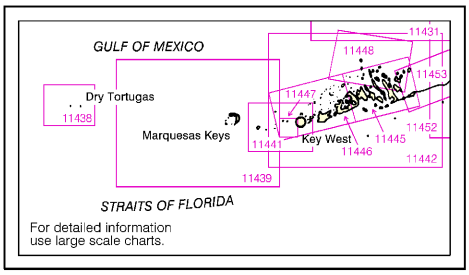


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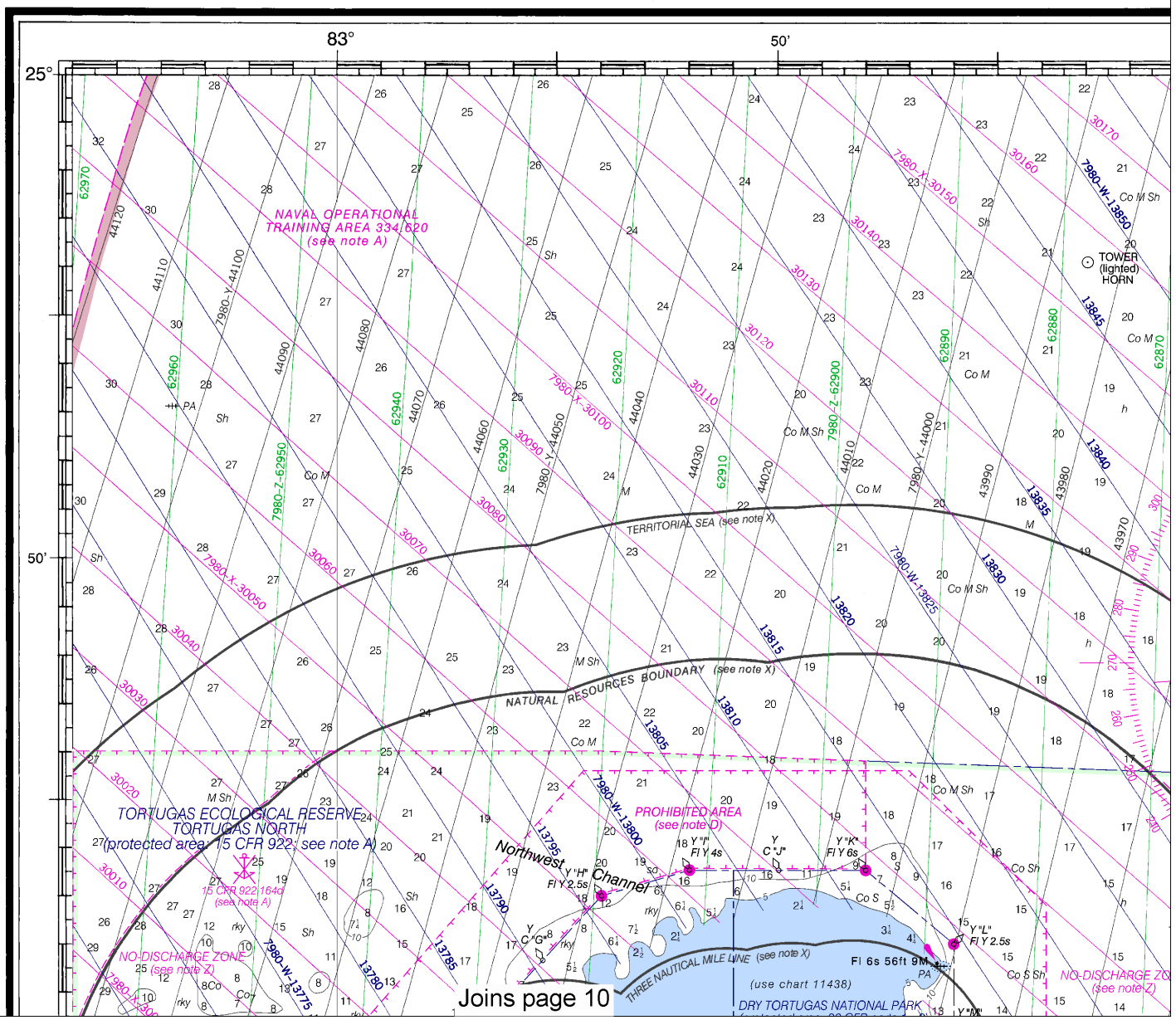
# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

11434

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED




4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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AUTHORITIES

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POLLUTION REPORTS

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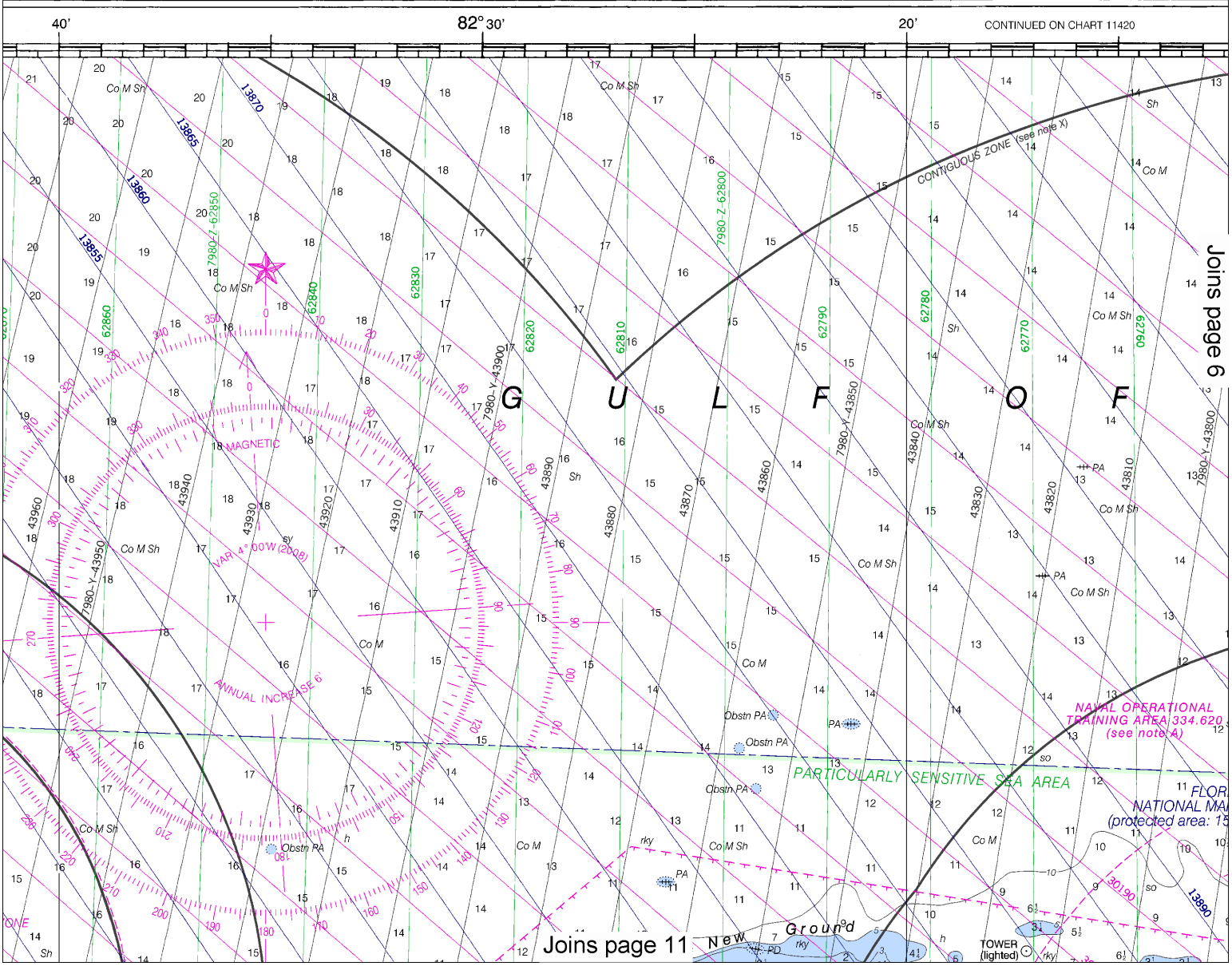


This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:240000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

THE NATION'S CH

UNITED STATE

FL

# FLORID

## SOMBRERO KEY

Formerly C&GS 1351, 1st Ed

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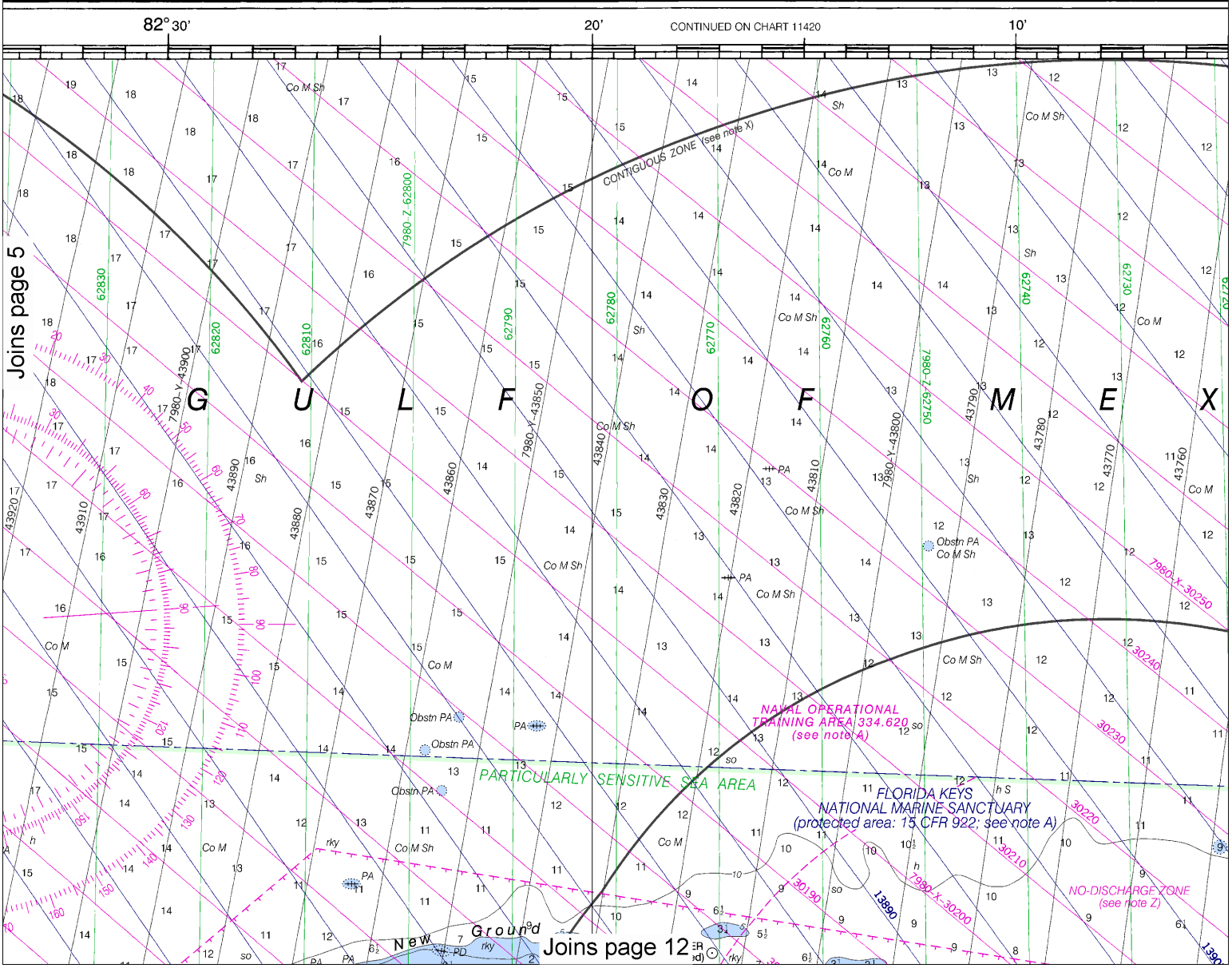


6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

ES - GULF COAST

LORIDA

# DA KEYS

## TO DRY TORTUGAS

Ed., June 1922 D-1952-786 KAPP 373

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:180,000 at Lat. 24° 50'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
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SUBMARIN
Charted sub
cables and sub
are shown as:

Pipeline Are

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submarine ca
this chart. Not
marine cables
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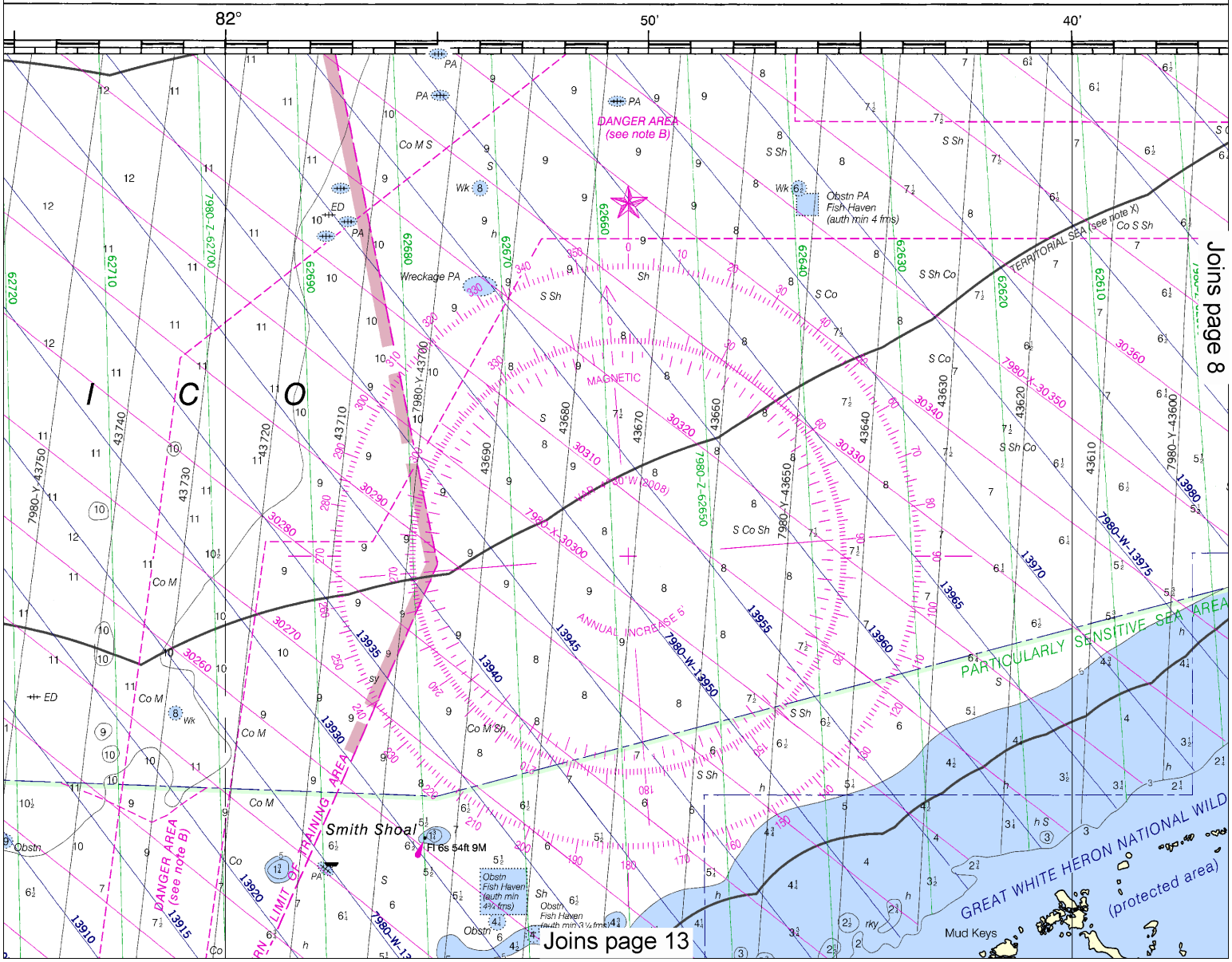


This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4612 11/13/2012,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4712 11/24/2012,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:180,000 at Lat. 24° 50'

North American Datum of 1983
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Pipeline Area — Cable Area

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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

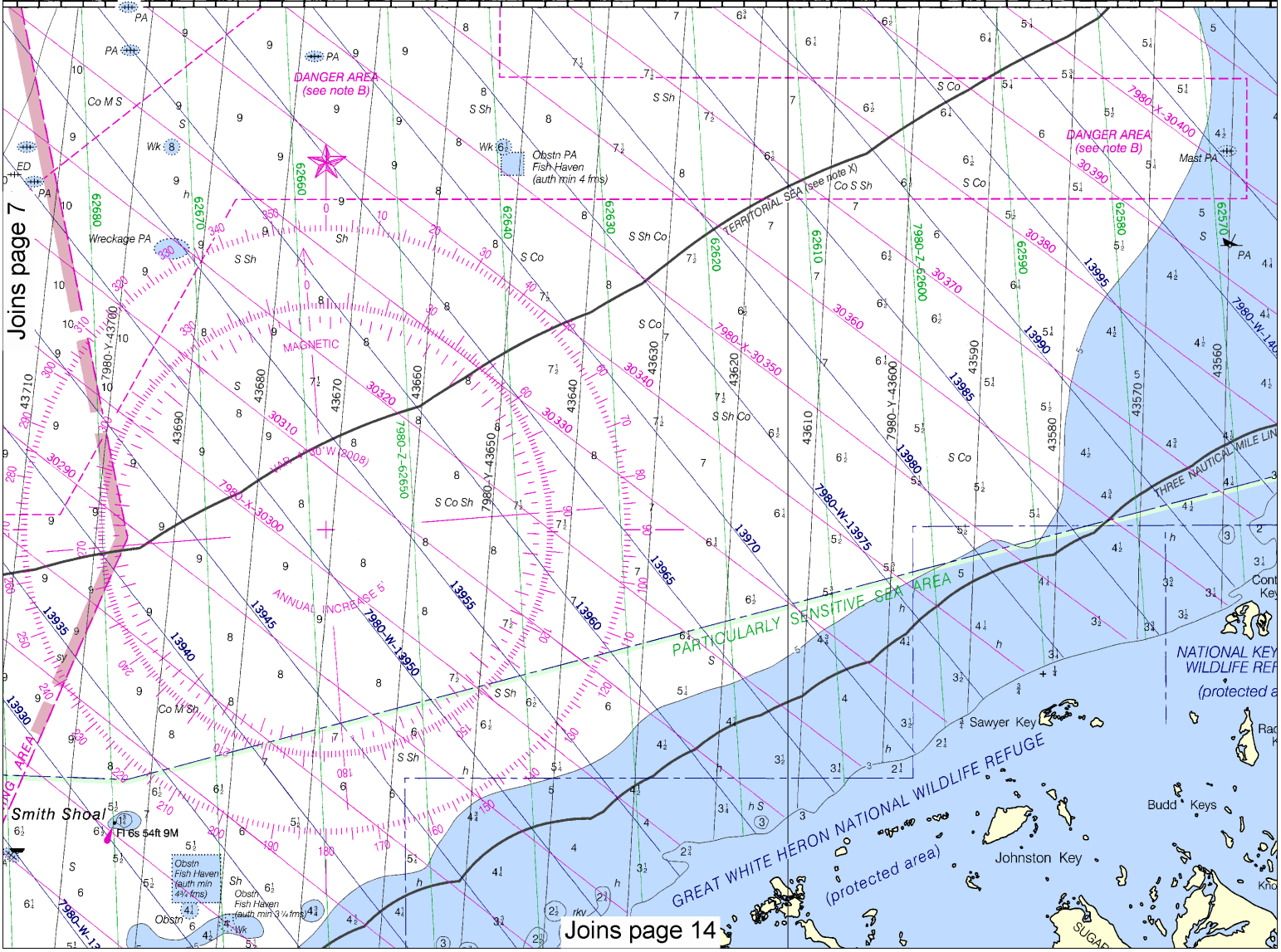
Navigation reg
Coast Pilots 4 & 5.
lished in the Notice
regulations may be
7th Coast Guard D
of the District Engi
Florida.
Refer to chart

Area is open t
vessels are cauti
lay cables, botton
operation becaus
bottom.

Under the Flori
Protection Act, Pu
145, these areas
vessels greater th

S

50' 40' 81°30'




8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

NOTE A

egulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. . Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are pub- ce to Mariners. Information concerning the e obtained at the Office of the Commander, District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office gineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville,

rted regulation section numbers.

NOTE B

DANGER AREA

to unrestricted surface navigation but all tioned neither to anchor, dredge, trawl, m, nor conduct any other similar type of se of residual danger from mines on the

NOTE D

PROHIBITED AREAS

(Areas to be avoided)

rida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/Circ. s are to be avoided by tank vessels and than 50 meters in length.

COLREGS, 80.740 (see note A)

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The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AERO aeronautical | G green | Mo morse code | R TR radio tower |
| Al alternating | IQ interrupted quick | N nun | Rot rotating |
| B black | Iso isophase | OBSC obscured | s seconds |
| Bn beacon | LT HO lighthouse | Oc occulting | SEC sector |
| C can | M nautical mile | Or orange | St M statute miles |
| DIA diaphone | m minutes | Q quick | VQ very quick |
| F fixed | MICRO TR microwave tower | R red | W white |
| Fl flashing | Mkr marker | Ra Ref radar reflector | WHIS whistle |
| | | R Bn radiobeacon | Y yellow |

Bottom characteristics:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blds boulders | Co coral | gy gray | Oys oysters | so soft |
| bk broken | G gravel | h hard | Rk rock | Sh shells |
| Cy clay | Grs grass | M mud | S sand | sy sticky |

Miscellaneous:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUTH authorized | Obstn obstruction | PD position doubtful | Subm submerged |
| ED existence doubtful | PA position approximate | Rep reported | |

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

## LORAN-C

### GENERAL EXPLANATION

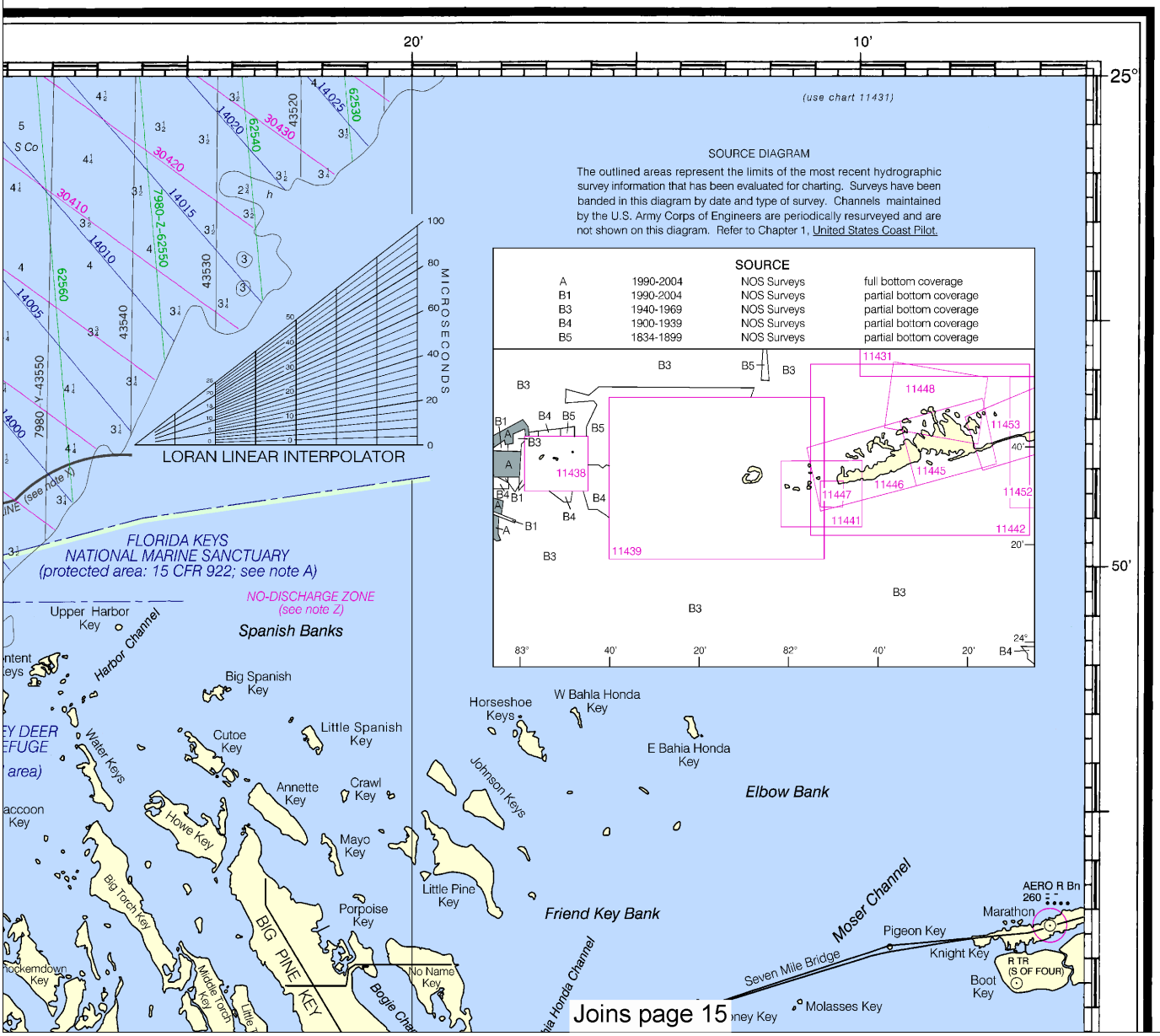
LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980.....79,800 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary

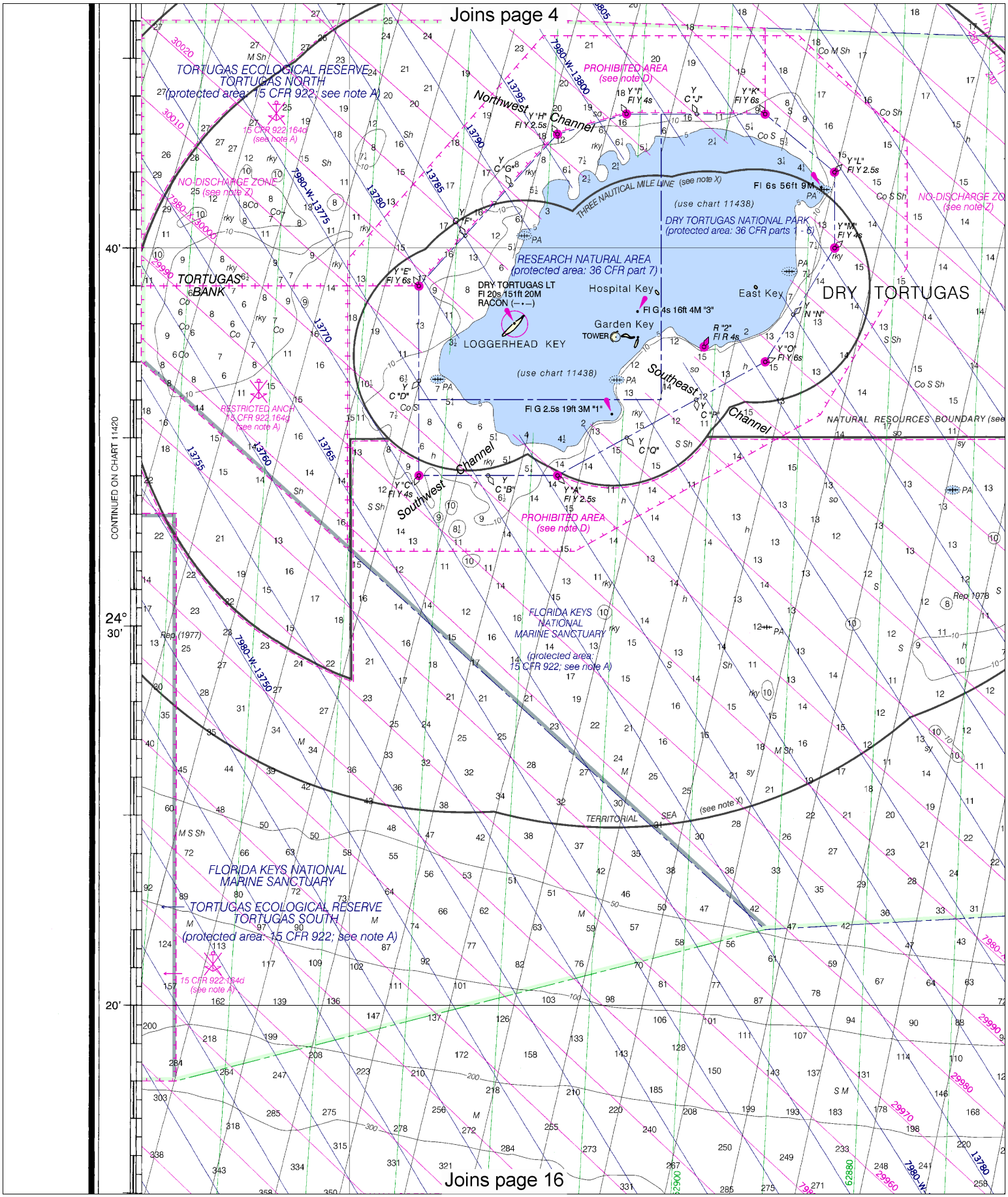
EXAMPLE: 7980-X

### RATES ON THIS CHART

7980-W 7980-X 7980-Y 7980-Z

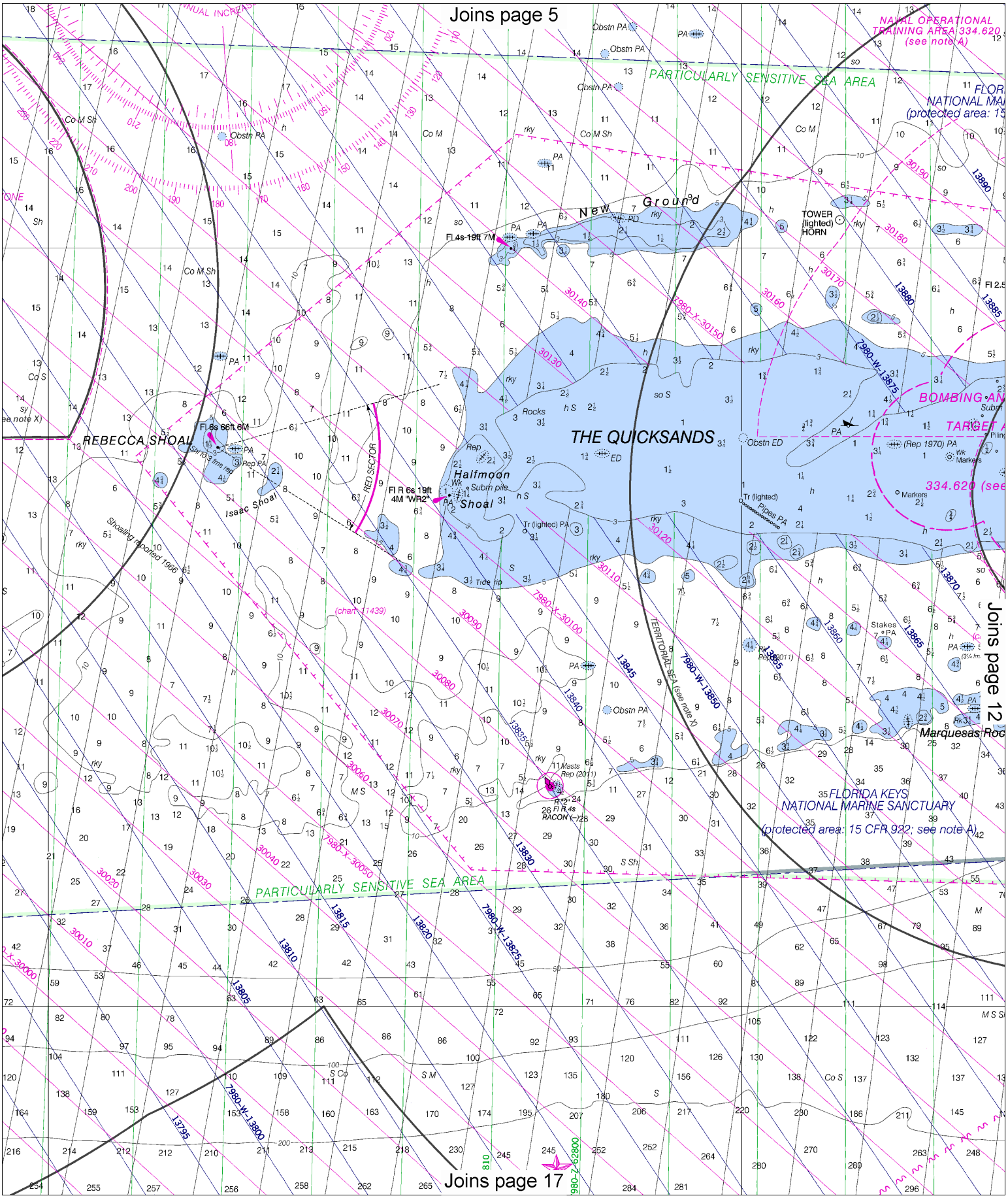
Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

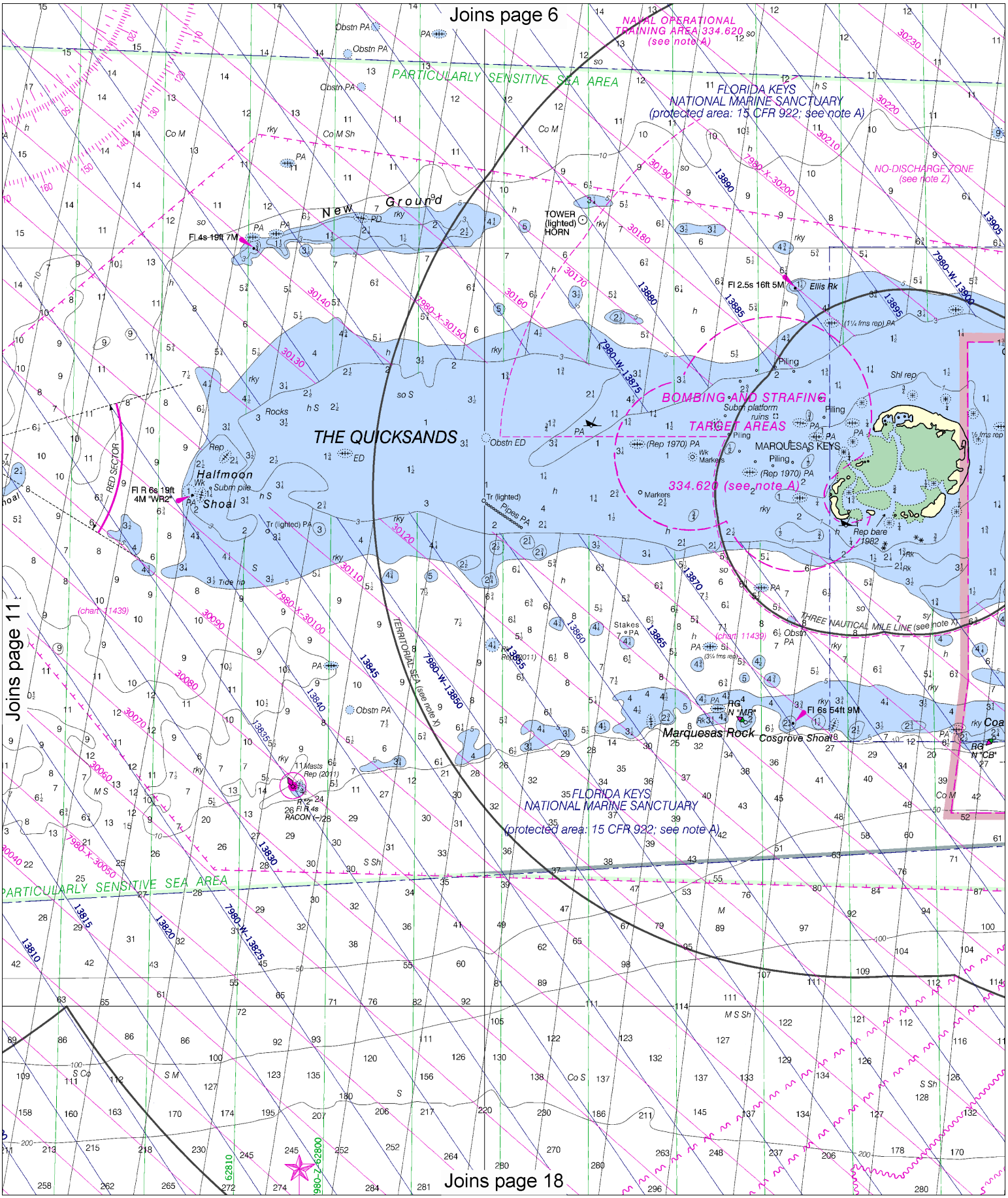






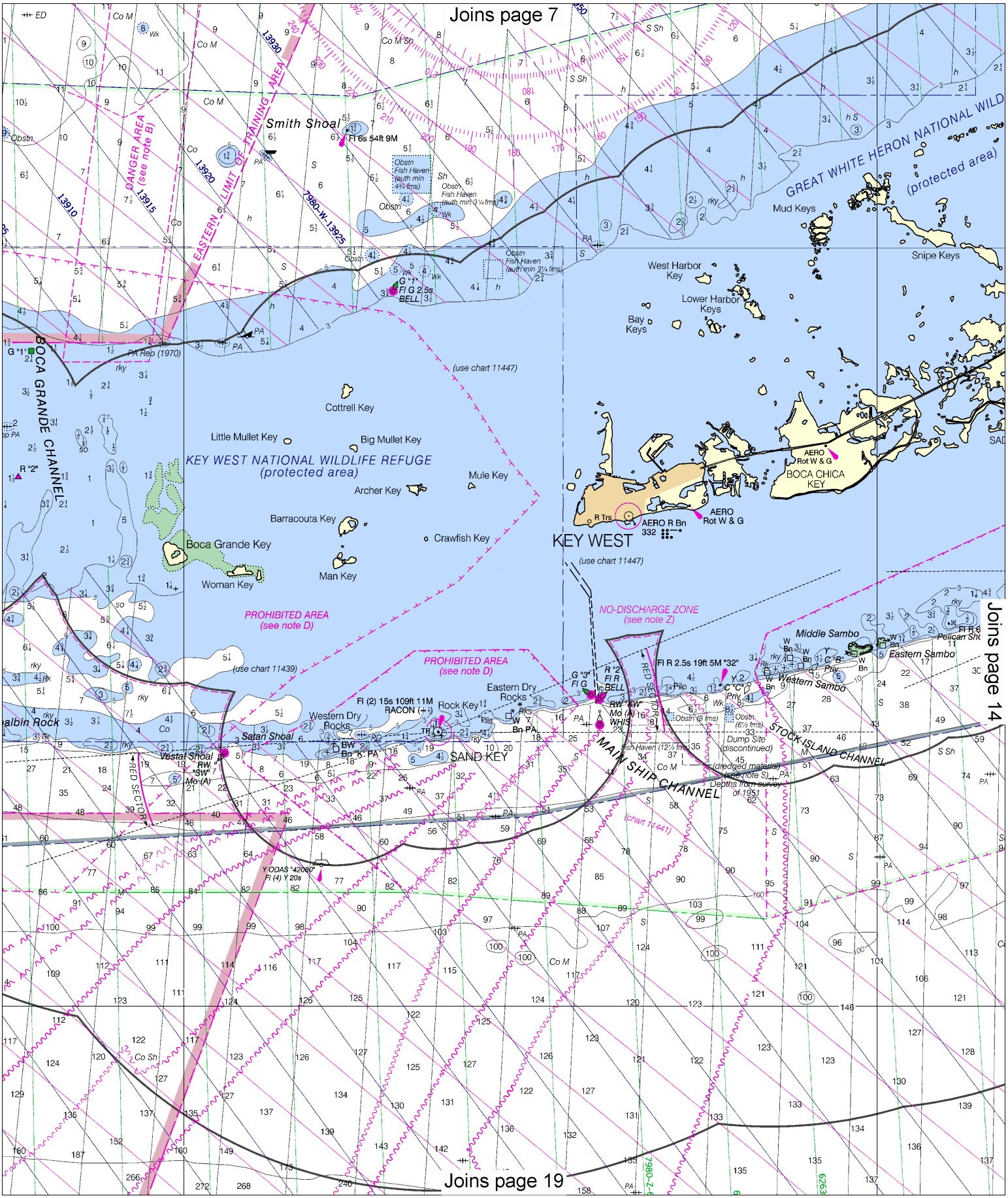

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

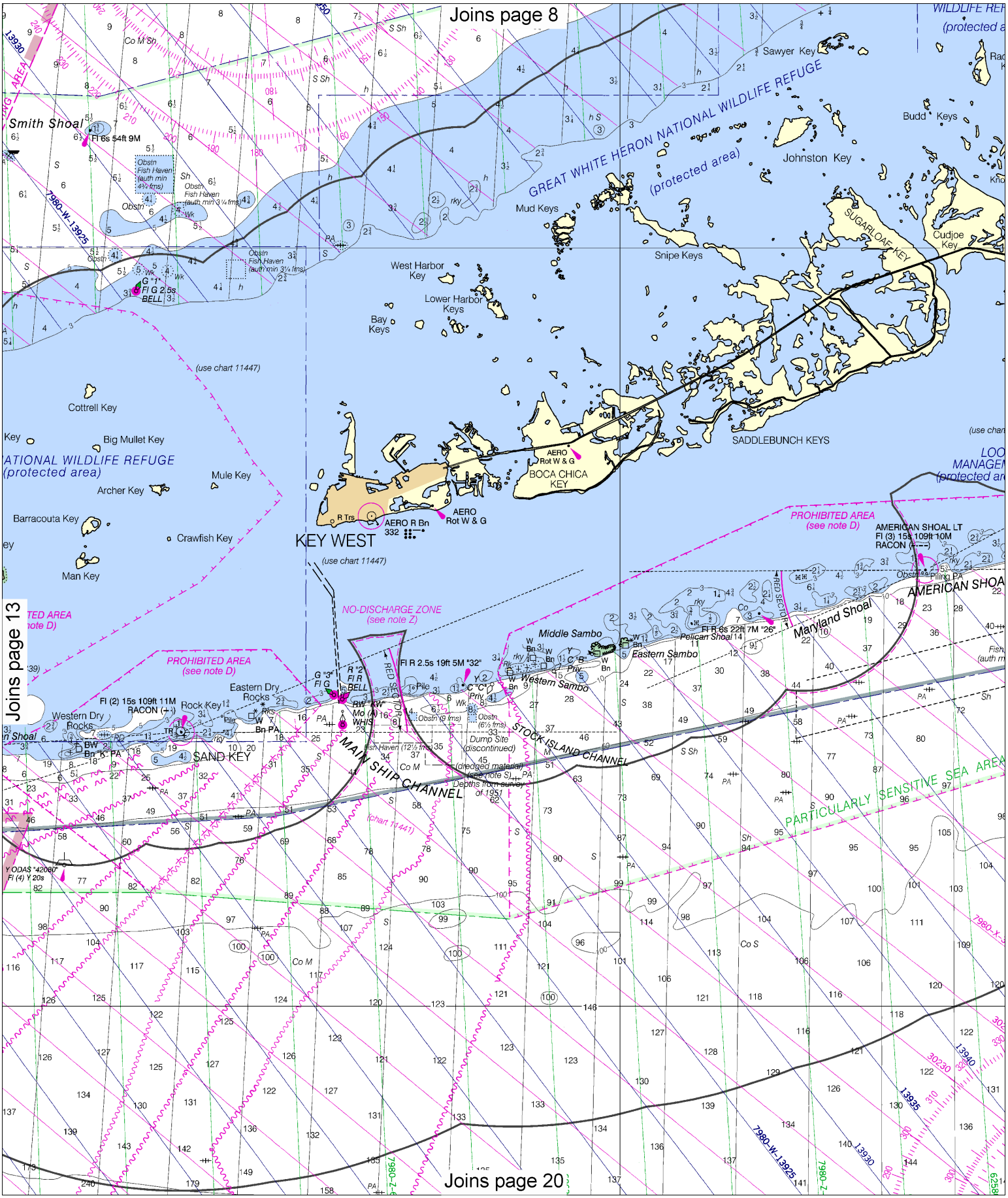

Joins page 5
NAVAL OPERATIONAL TRAINING AREA 334.620 (see note A)
PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA
NATIONAL MA
(protected area: 15
New Ground
TOWER (lighted) HORN
Fl 4s 19ft 7M
THE QUICKSANDS
Rocks
Halfmoon Shoal
Subm pile
Fl R 6s 19ft 4M "WR2"
RED SECTOR
REBECCA SHOAL
Fl 6s 66ft 6M
Isaac Shoal
Shoaling reported 1966
(chart 11439)
Obstn ED
Obstn PA
Tr (lighted)
Pipes PA
Markers
(Rep 1970) PA
BOMBING AN
TARGET
334.620 (see
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note Y)
Marquesas Roc
35 FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
(protected area: 15 CFR 922; see note A)
Joins page 12
Joins page 17




12

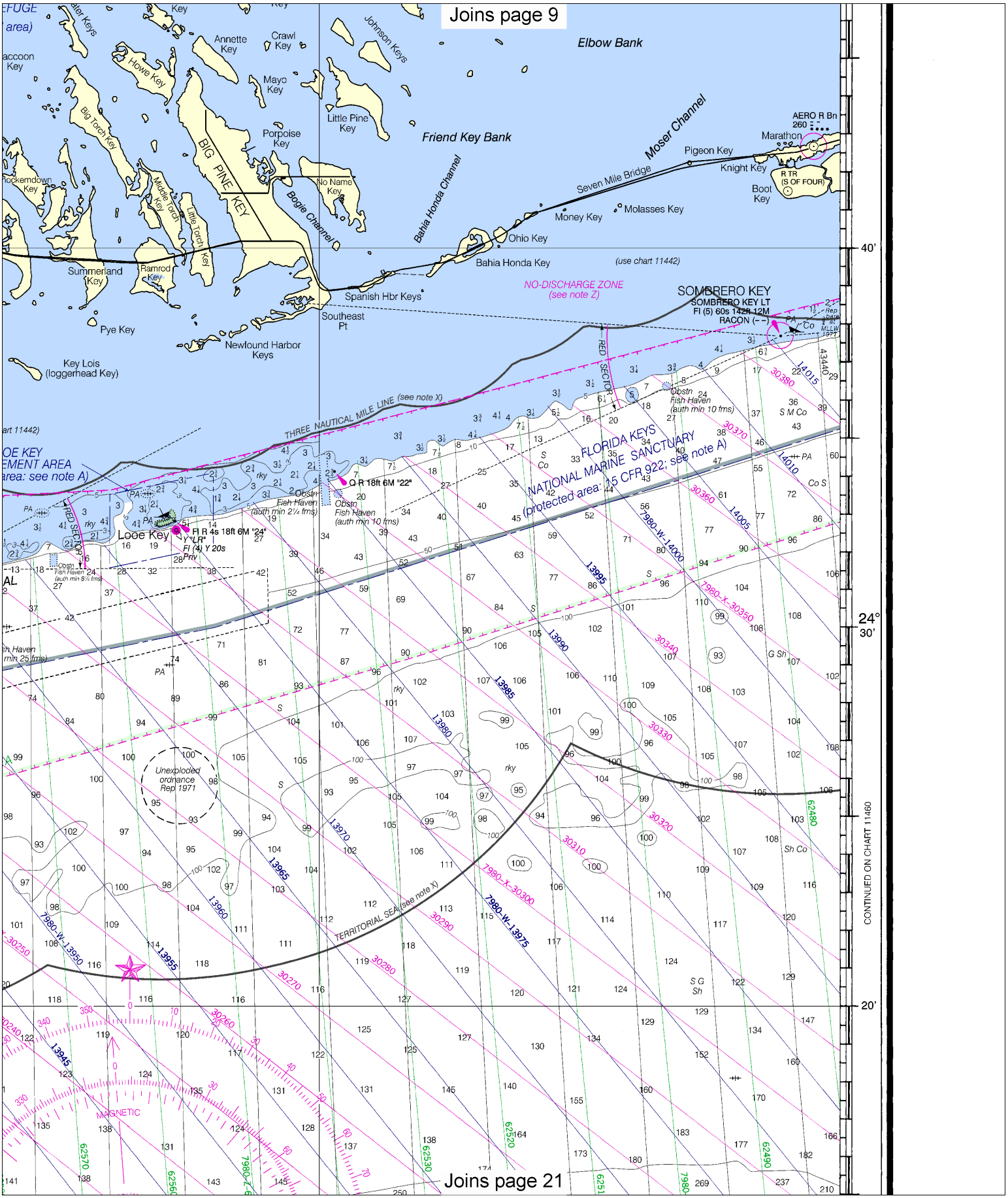
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

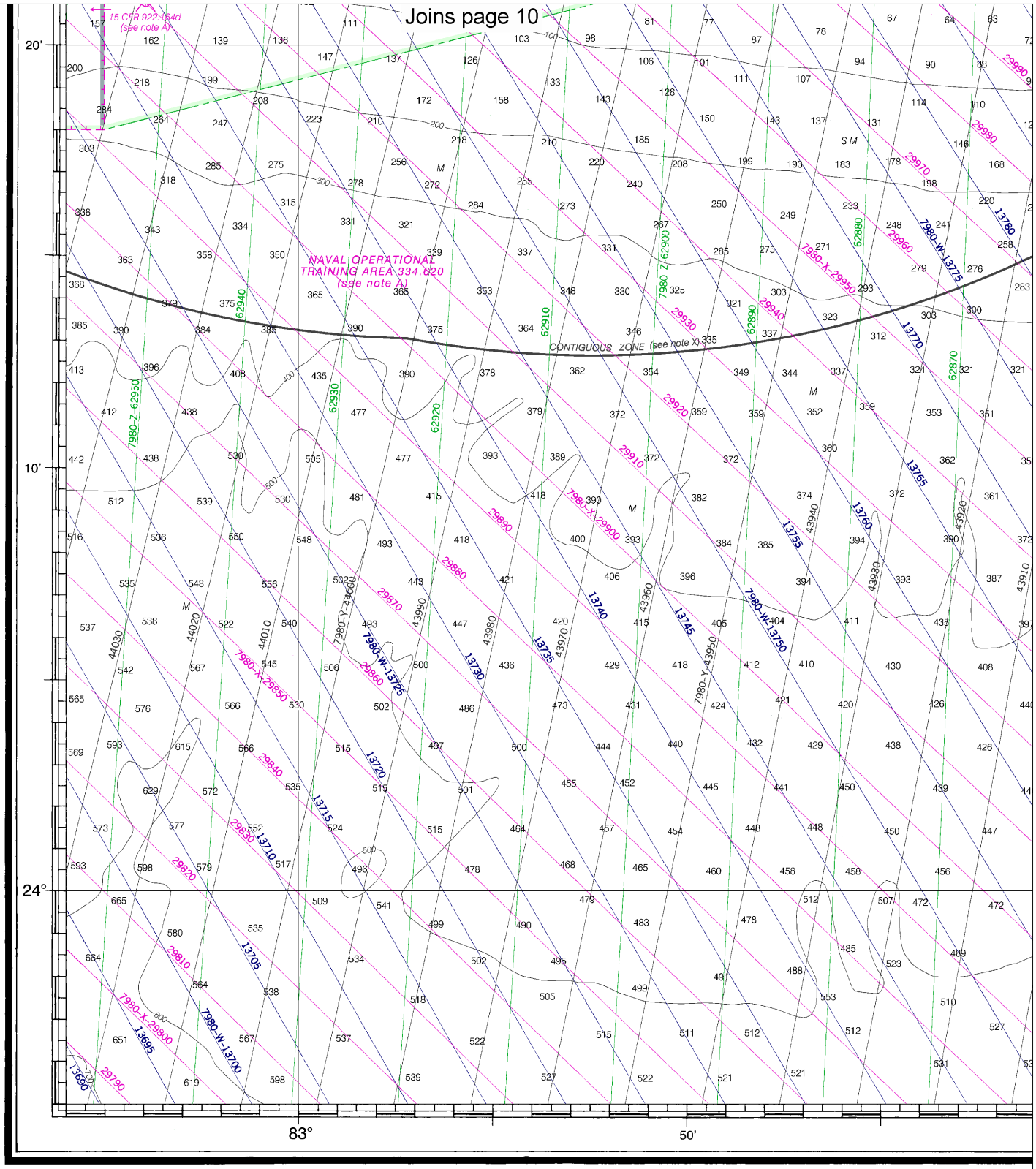

Joins page 7
Smith Shoal
Fl 6s 54ft 9M
EASTERN LIMIT OF TRAINING AREA
DANGER AREA (see note B)
13930
13920
13915
13910
7980-W-13925
GREAT WHITE HERON NATIONAL WILD
(protected area)
Mud Keys
Snipe Keys
West Harbor Key
Lower Harbor Keys
Bay Keys
BOCA GRANDE CHANNEL
PA Rep (1970)
(use chart 11447)
Cottrell Key
Little Mullet Key
Big Mullet Key
KEY WEST NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
(protected area)
Mule Key
Archer Key
Barracouta Key
Crawfish Key
Boca Grande Key
Woman Key
Man Key
BOCA CHICA KEY
AERO Rot W & G
AERO R Bn 332
R Trs
KEY WEST
(use chart 11447)
PROHIBITED AREA
(see note D)
(use chart 11439)
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)
Middle Sambo
Eastern Sambo
Western Sambo
Pelican Shoal
Fl R 2.5s 19ft 5M "32"
Eastern Dry Rocks
Western Dry Rocks
Fl (2) 15s 109ft 11M RACON (+)
Rock Key
Satan Shoal
Vestal Shoal
SAND KEY
MAIN SHIP CHANNEL
STOCK ISLAND CHANNEL
Dump Site (discontinued)
(dredged material) (see note S)
Depths from survey of 1951
(chart 11441)
RED SECTOR
Y ODAS 42080 Fl (4) Y 20s
Joins page 14
Joins page 19




14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.


Joins page 9
Elbow Bank
Friend Key Bank
Moser Channel
Bahia Honda Channel
Bogie Channel
BIG PINE KEY
Annette Key
Crawl Key
Howe Key
Mayo Key
Porpoise Key
Little Pine Key
Johnson Keys
Big Torch Key
Middle Torch Key
Little Torch Key
No Name Key
Summerland Key
Ramrod Key
Pye Key
Key Lois (loggerhead Key)
Newfound Harbor Keys
Southeast Pt
Spanish Hbr Keys
Bahia Honda Key
(use chart 11442)
Ohio Key
Money Key
Molasses Key
Seven Mile Bridge
Pigeon Key
Knight Key
Boot Key
Marathon
AERO R Bn
260
R TR
(S OF FOUR)
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)
SOMBRERO KEY
SOMBRERO KEY LT
Fl (5) 60s 142ft 12M
RACON (– – )
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
FLORIDA KEYS
NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
(protected area: 15 CFR 922; see note A)
RED SECTOR
Looe Key
Fl R 4s 18ft 6M "24"
Y "LR"
Fl (4) Y 20s
Priv
Q R 18ft 6M "22"
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 10 fms)
Fish Haven
(auth min 2¼ fms)
Fish Haven
(auth min 8¼ fms)
Fish Haven
(auth min 25 fms)
Unexploded ordnance Rep 1971
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note Y)
MAGNETIC
13995
13990
13985
13980
13970
13965
13960
13955
13945
7980-W-13950
7980-W-13975
7980-X-30300
7980-X-30350
7980-W-14000
14015
14010
14005
30380
30370
30360
30340
30330
30320
30310
30290
30280
30270
30260
30250
62480
62490
62520
62530
62570
CONTINUED ON CHART 11460
40'
24° 30'
20'
Joins page 21




28th Ed., Jun./ 08 ■ Corrected through NM Jun. 14/08
Corrected through LNM Jun. 17/08

# 11434

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote s
Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections
improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Divisi
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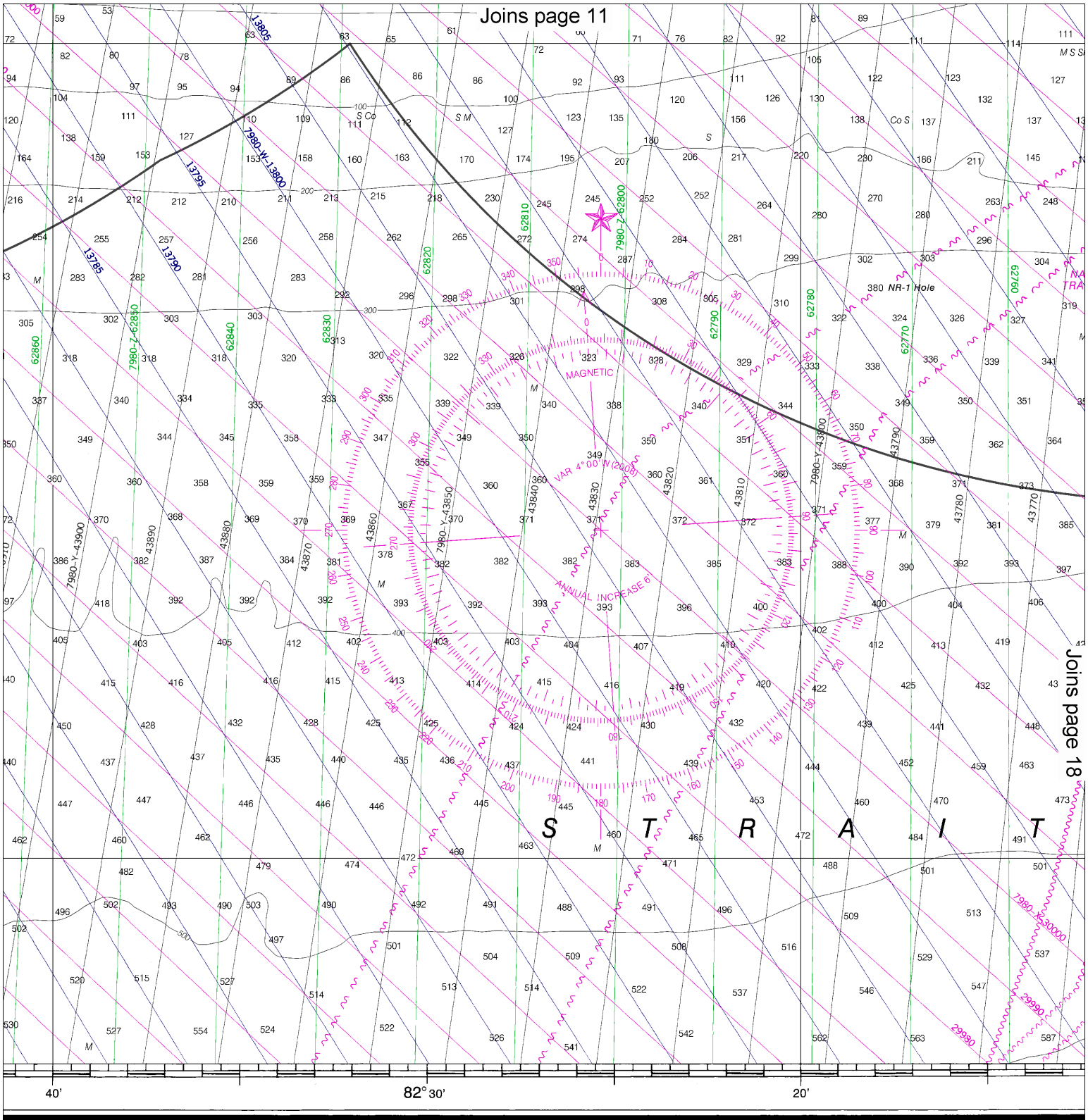
Joins page 22



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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sion (N/CS2), National Ocean
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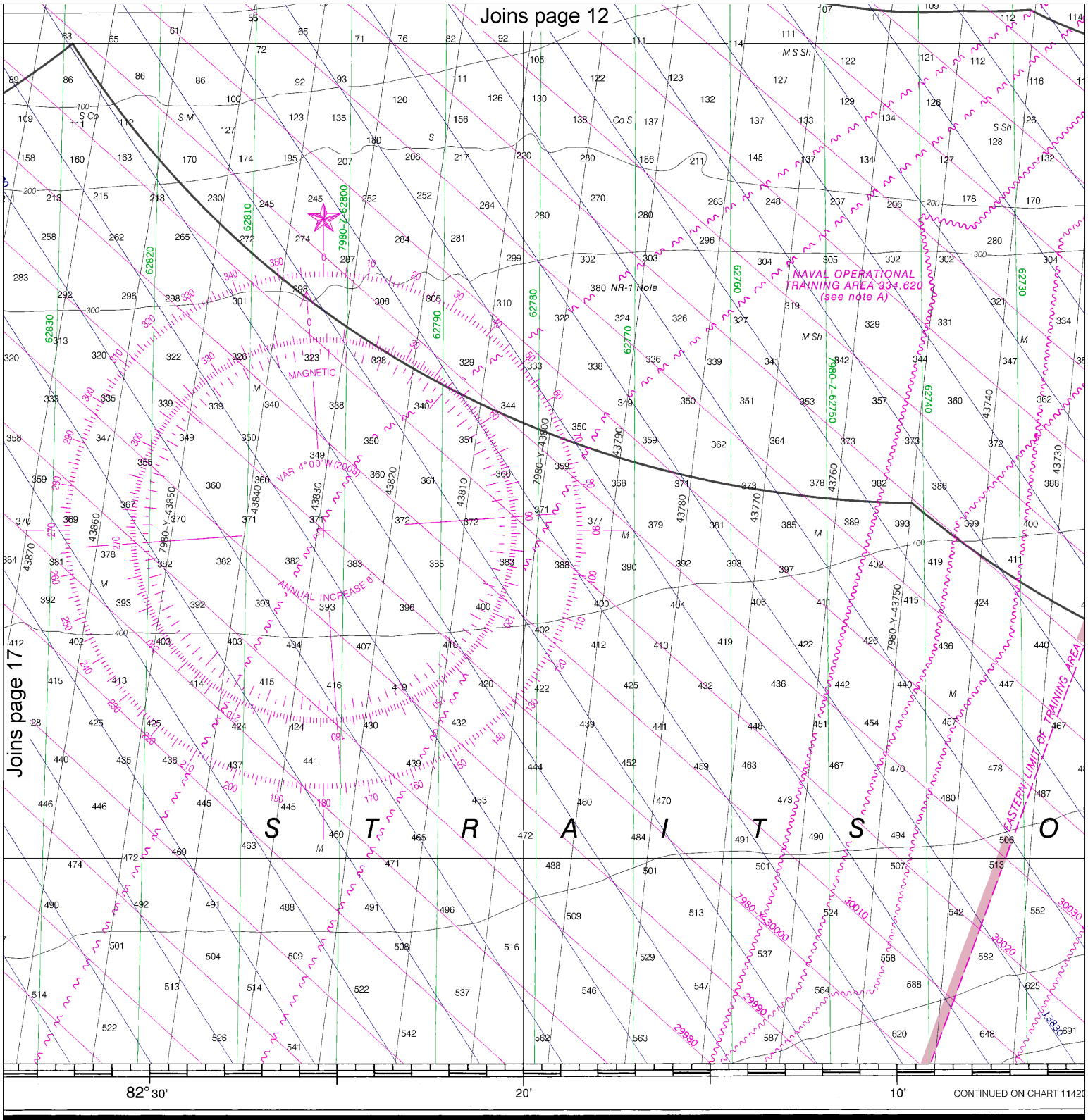


SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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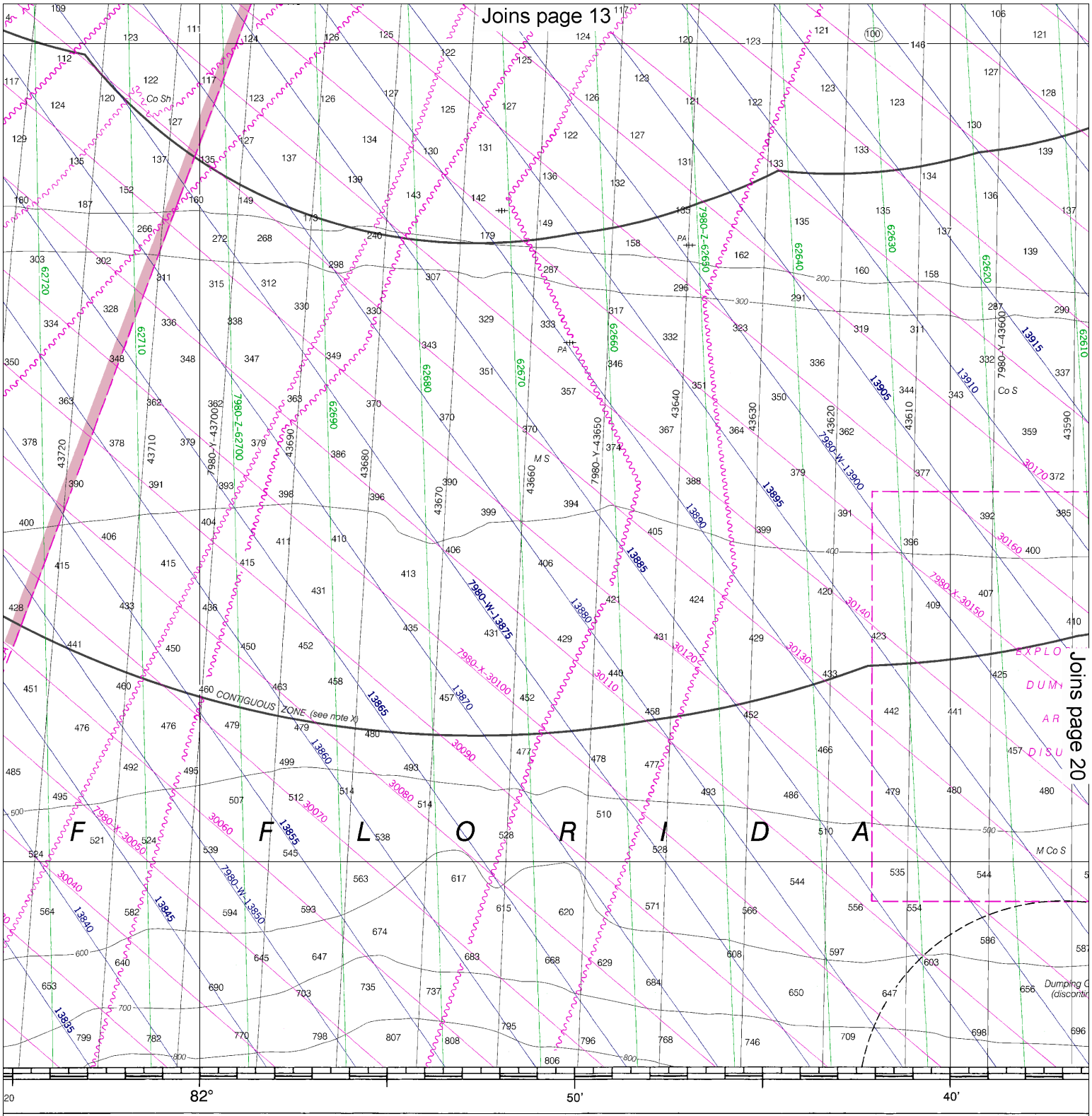
Joins page 24



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA

The Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) is indicated by a dashed green limiting line highlighted with a green screened band or by a green screened band used in conjunction with the line symbol for other limits with which the PSSA coincides. A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.

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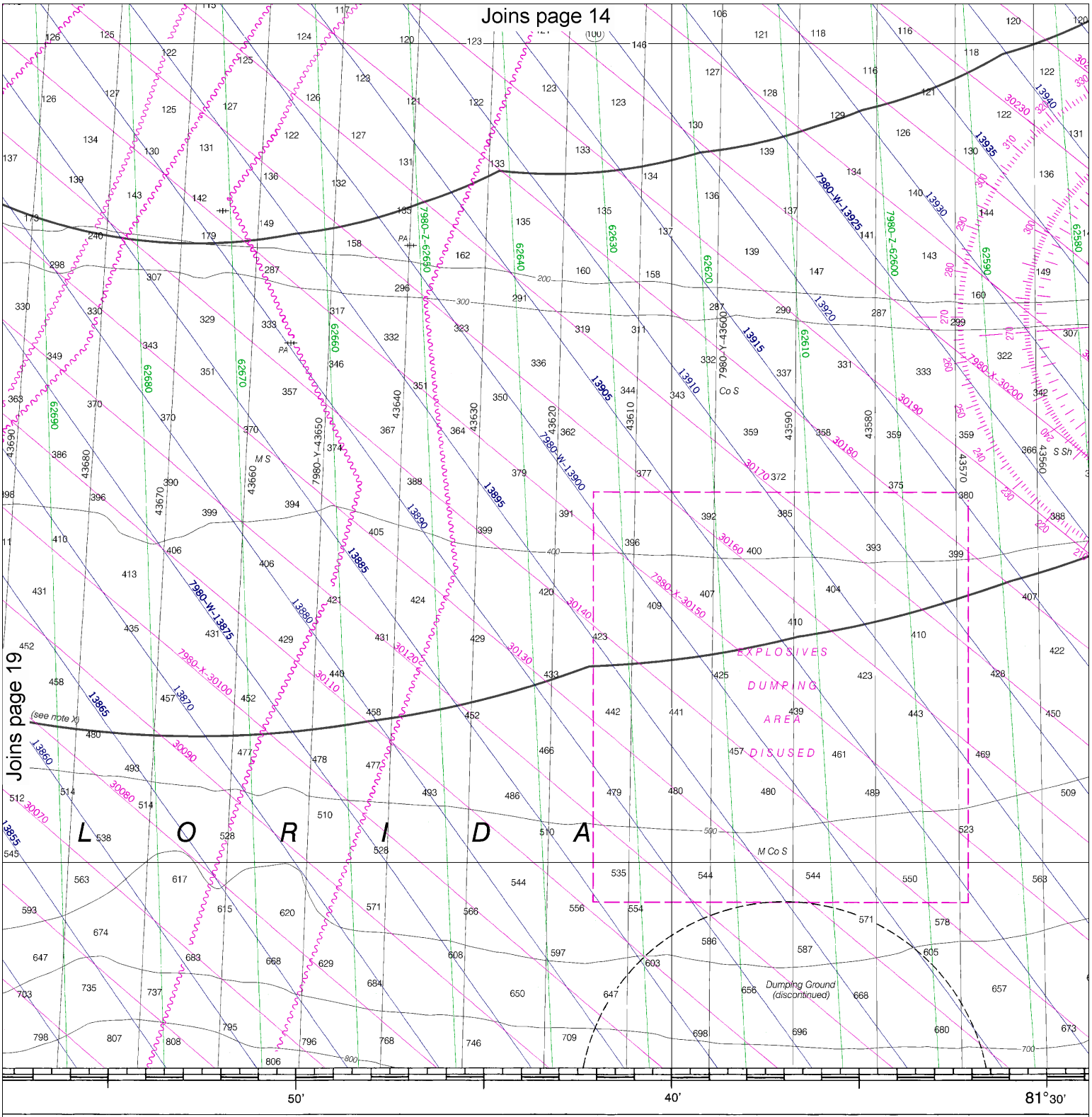


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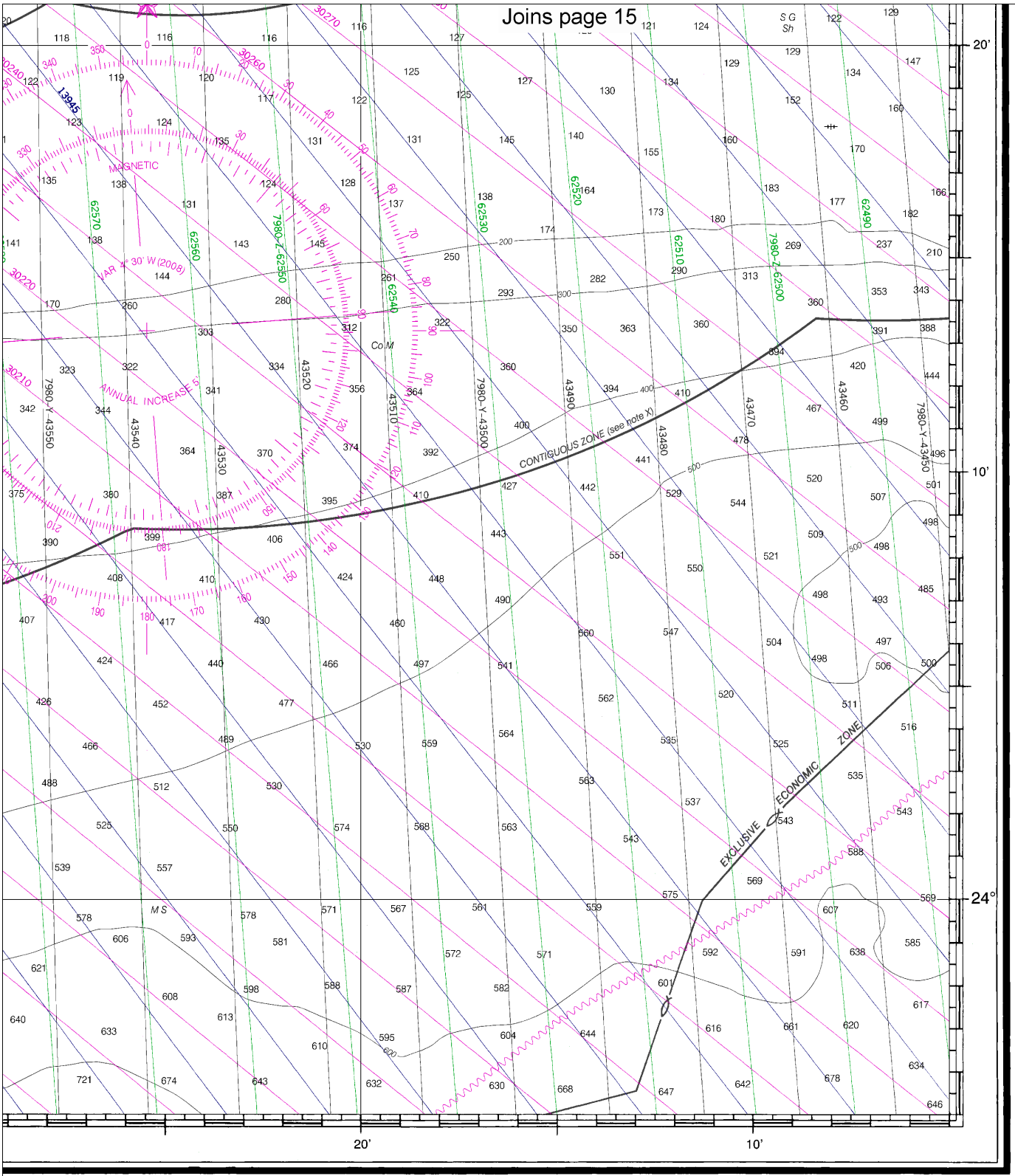
| | |
|---|---|
| FATHOMS | 1 |
| FEET | 6 |
| METERS | 1 2 |

Joins page 26



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Joins page 15




Sombrero Key to Dry Tortugas

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - 1:180,000

# 11434

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ED. NO. 28

NSN 7642014010108 NGA REFERENCE NO. 11ACO11434

Joins page 27

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

## VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.
**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
**Channel 16** – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

**Getting and Giving Help** — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

### Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!**

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

**NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR)** is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/**

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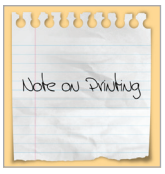


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